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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

How Governor McKinley, Now President, Dealt with a Lynching Mob.

Nineteen months ago, when WILLIAM McKinley, now President of the United States, was Governor of the State of Ohio, news reached him at Columbus that there was an infuriated mob in the town of Tiffin. bent upon lynching a criminal who had been thrown into prison there. He learned, in reply to a despatch, that the prison guards were not strong enough to reof the Sheriff. In a moment Governor McKinley sent orders by telegraph to Toledo, Sandusky, Fremont, and Kenton that their militia companies be instantly despatched to Tiffin. Within a few hours, and before the mob of lynchers had been able to subdue the guards and break into the prison, a militia company from each of the places named, or four companies in all, arrived at Tiffin, armed and equipped, ready to try conclusions with the lawbreak-The maddened rioters, several hundred in number, were raging around the prison, toward which the armed force hastened with all possible speed, in accordance with the Governor's orders. They were commanded by an experienced and determined officer, who had been selected for duty by the Governor, and from the railroad depot to the prison the march was a quick one. The troops advanced and levelled their rifles; the rioters saw that they could not cope with them; they wavered and fell back; they were dispersed and overawed. The militia stayed at Tiffin till there was no further danger of an outbreak : and the prisoner whom they defended was held in safety till the time of trial. The prompt appearance at Tiffin of a trained force, ready for service, had prevented the lynching.

It was but an act of duty, required for the preservation of the peace and the maintenance of the supremacy of the laws of the State, that Governor McKINLEY performed. Yet it brought him the credit which he deserved. He did the right thing at the right moment. He saved Ohio from disgrace. Let his conduct, upon the occasion, be contrasted with that of Governor BUSHNELL, who, on Friday last, permitted a mob of lynchers at Urbana, Ohio, to perpetrate a crime of the most shocking character. Had Governor BUSHNELL acted in this case with as great promptitude and as much determination as Governor McKIN-LEY acted in another and similar case, Friday's outrage would not have occurred.

Upon Oct. 31, 1895, we took occasion to print in THE SUN an article rendering praise and honor to Governor McKinley for his vigorous action at Tiffin a few days previously. The Governor's appreciation of our words was expressed in a letter, in which he said: "Few things have given me more gratification during my public career than the indorsement by THE NEW YORK SUN of what I did in the matter of the Tiffin riots; and yet, as Chief Executive of the State of Ohio, I could not have done anything else and perform my duty or

retain my self-respect." We wish that it were now in our power to render like honor to Governor Bush-NELL, who, we apprehend, will never be, as his predecessor in the Ohio Governor's office is, the President of the United States.

The Lynching of Will Jones.

The sudden outburst of mob fury in a peaceful town in the great State of Ohio, the overpowering of the officers of the law, and a craven militia's abandonment of them to their own weak-heartedness, are shock-Ing to the usual sense of peace, security, and sobriety throughout this country. The figure of the negro at Urbana, legally put into jail after conviction of a crime, and taken out of it by a mad populace and murderously hanged, is lost sight of when we contemplate the readiness to defy the law and the inability to defend it on the part of those charged with its preservation. At this time there happens to come from the State of Texas also, through the Galveston Daily News, the report of a lynching in Tyler, accompanied by an impressive statement by Judge John M. Duncan.

known enemy, was murdered, and suspicion pointed to WILL JONES. JONES Was arrested and put into a cell in the second story of the Tyler jail. In the middle of the first night there he was awakened from sleep by his companion in the cell, to perceive instantly that the jail was besieged by a mob, of which he was necessarily the intended victim. Finally the jail was forced, and the leaders counted the cell doors from the entrance, stopping at the one beyond Jones's, whose occupant said ; "I am not the man." Thereupon JONES cried out: "Here I am, boys. It is WILL JONES you are looking for. Here I am. * * * Are you going to kill me! You are going to kill an innocent man. If you give me a chance I will prove it." The reply was : "We have the proof." Then there was a shot, followed by a dozen more, and JONES was dead.

RILEY STEWART, an old man, without a

"Was WILL JONES guilty?" asks Judge DUNCAN, "God knows, and God alone. Many people believe him guilty; others that he was not. He knew; but he is dead and had no chance to establish his "JOHN P. SMITH, WIG SMITH, innocence." and our county peace officers," says Judge DUNCAN, further, "are my friends, and I am theirs; but I love my home, my county, my State, my country and her institutions too well to now remain silent, should every other man be stricken dumb by the awfulness of the calamity and the fear of personal antagonism." Judge DUNCAN's closing words upon the crime in the jail at

Tyler make timely reading: "The citizen has no right, whatever may be his comscientious convictions arising from information drawn from every source and reaching him by every avenue, to demand and to take a human life by any other method or through any other process than those provided by constitutional and statute laws, evolved from the wisdom of ages and by the universal experi-ence and consent of mankind ordained to be observed in order to secure the very nearest approximation to exact truth and to the administration of exact justice. Schind every prison assaulted stands the home of the

assailant. Destroy the prizon, slay its occupants, and

"Much complaint is made that the criminal laws and their administration are not perfect; that mur-derers and other criminals in due process of law' go free. No human institution is perfect nor can be. The frailties and imperfections of man enter into everything he does or establishes, and this is no more notable to the cases of legislatures and courts than it is in the cases of juries. If we have had miscarriages of justice in this county and men have gone quit or lightly punished, it was upon the recorded verdicts, from the body of the county, rendered after a chargunder which they are authorised to convict. Who as sumes to be a better judge of the testimony and it credibility than the juror who hears it all as it come to him relieved of the noxious and deadly element of the common rumor, suclimated by the antecedent oath that the witness will swear the troth, the whole but as he knows it, and by the pains and penalties of

"If justice has falled in Smith county through the administration of law, the fault lies with the jury; if the mob has administered justice in Smith county it is because it was composed of the mass of men from whom the juries are selected. By which mode, then, s justice more likely to be administered? If by the mob, let us abolish the law; if by the law, let us

abolish the mob." "If justice is to be administered by the mob, let us abolish the law; if by the law, let us abolish the mob!" That is a striking sentence. At a time when in addition to lynchings we have men like DEBS, ALT-GELD, and the leading spirits of Homestead aist the mob, and that there were but a high influences in one great division of nafew militiamen in the place at the call | tional politics, the effort for prosperity becomes difficult indeed.

Views of an Engineer Upon the Mississippi Problem.

Gen. HERMAN HAUPT'S communication to THE SUN this morning points with singular clearness to the fundamental lines upon which alone the encroachments of the Mississippi can be controlled. Diffusion of the volume of water and increase of channel area and consequent outlet he proves to be the essential remedial principles.

Most of the engineering skill that has been expended upon the Mississippi has resulted in the gradual building up of its banks above the level of the surrounding country. The river itself has followed suit by filling up its channel until Its bottom is also, in many places, above the level of the country around about. The condition thus established is contrary to nature and invites disaster, while enhancing the degree and the extent of the resulting damage.

Except as to lands actually created or reclaimed, the floods which now occur would do little or no damage if there were no levees. They would be reduced to primitive conditions save only as to that velocity and volume which have been created by the reduction of forest areas. What is required, therefore, is a minimization of the levee and a careful expansion of the principle of outlets as applied to canals all over the world. This is really a return, so far as is practicable, to natural conditions, and is the only plan consistent with common sense and the teachings of fact in many countries.

A Dutchman may maintain his canals in the air, because his system is artificial and cientifically adapted to special conditions. We have sought in a piecemeal way to apply the same idea to the Father of Waters, and the result is failure. One district may succeed with its levee and protect its plantations, but it is almost invariably at the expense of its neighbors; and it is always at the expense of nature, and she, soone or later, is sure to retaliate.

Kentucky's Call to Arms. The platform adopted by the Democratic

State Convention of Kentucky makes these declarations of the political faith which now animates the regular organization of the Democratic party: "Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our faith in the principles set forth and enunciated in the platform

adopted by the Democratic party in the National Con vention held at Chicago in July, 1896, as the platform of the Democracy of Kentucky.

"Secondly—That the principles adopted and set forth in that platform are the true principles of Democratic faith, and we urge upon true Democrats to stand by them at all times and under all circumstances and conditions.

"Thirdly-We indorse the canvass made by William J. Bryan, the nominee of the Demogratic party for the Presidency in the last election. We commend its wisdom, approve it as just and fair to all parties and all interests of our common country. We recognize in him the fearless orator and statesman and the great champion of the people's rights against th money power, the monopolists, the syndicates, and trusts. We piedge the support of the united Democracy in our State."

commendable. All Democratic platforms | teaching might be improved. should make a declaration equally positive and explicit, so that no Democrat, no citizen, need be in any doubt as to what they call on him to vote for. Those platforms must either reaffirm the platform adopted of children to spell. The conclusions which last year at Chicago or denounce and repudiate it in precise and emphatic terms. Any attempt to evade the issue there made. to ignore it, will be simply a cowardly device, which will only alienate and exasperate its earnest supporters, who, undoubtedly, include the great bulk of the old Democratic party, and will not conciliate nor deceive the honest and true Democrats to whom the spurious and perverted Democracy of the Chicago Convention is utterly abhorrent. Both sides demand, and they will demand with increasing urgency, that the issue shall be made

square, clear, and unmistakable. We have said that the outspokenness of the Kentucky Convention is creditable. It is creditable because it expresses frankly and boldly the actual sentiment of the Democratic organization in that State, its inspiring purpose and its real conviction. It will go into the State campaign under its true colors, and will fight the battle with the declared intention of using the victory it will strive to win for the furtherance of the cause of Bryanism in the national campaign of 1900. That is to be the general engagement for which all the intervening elections will be preliminary demonstrations, to consolidate and dis

cipline the forces. Obviously the same tactics must be adopted by the Chicago Democracy everywhere. They must keep the issue made by them last year alive and always to the front, in order to retain their hold on the machinery of the Democratic party; and being old and tried and skilful politicians, with everything at stake on that issue, they will unceasingly thrust it forward and

force the fighting on it. That is the political situation which all Democrats must face. They cannot shove it aside and cannot ignore it. They must take their places on one side or the other. They must either consent to help along the political and social revolution, or they must array themselves against it openly and defiantly. It is the only issue now before the people of this republic, and it will remain the sole issue until it has been settled and disposed of.

Dismissing all other political aims, the true Democracy, therefore, must expend

cratic party from these revolutionists bent on its destruction, with a view to building on its ruins a revolutionary party fatal to property and hostile to civilization itself. The contest will extend all along the line, reaching from the municipal campaign in the Greater New York to the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico, and extending to every election, State or municipal, which occurs next autumn. It cannot be prevented. It is inevitable.

The existence of the Democratic party is in peril. It is suffering from a deadly poison, and cannot be cured by any emollients of compromise. The poison must be

expelled by heroic measures. That is why we are glad to see the Bryanized Democracy making their real purpose so clear and precise that no Democrat can shut his eyes to it. Such a presentation of it is for them a necessity of self-preservation; but for true Democrats it is equally desirable, for thereby they are aroused to the necessity of the more vigorous resistance to the revolutionary enterprise whose success means the permanent destruction of the Democratic party.

It is creditable to the discernment of Col. HENRY WATTERSON, the uncompromising Democrat who is editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, that he sees this situation with wide open eyes, and his long-proved courage is manifested anew in the splendid boldness with which he is fighting against the enemies of the Democratic party who are so arrogant and so determined in the State of Kentucky. His cry of No surrender! No compromise! must extend all along the line.

To the Citizens of New York.

You have an engagement. Keep your eyes open for the advertisements and your ears open for the trumpetings thereof. The date is not important. The fact is all. The "first of a series of meetings directed by the Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union of the Tenth Assembly district to expound the objects for which the Union has been formed" has been held and has expounded; and the man is unworthy of the name of citizen who has not heard that expounding and is not ready to assemble himself in mass meeting, according to the call hereby gratefully annexed:

" Resolved. That we request the Executive Committee of the Cittsens' Union to call a mass meeting of the citizens of New York city to emphasize the principles of our platform, and to give voice to the just indignation of our people so that the wrong done us by the Board of Aldermen shall be corrected."

The wrong done by the Board of Aldermen is of no special Importance. Boards of Aldermen will always be doing wrong as long as base political considerations are allowed to prevail in municipal elections. What is of importance is that the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union has been requested by the Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union of the Tenth Assembly district to call a mass meeting of the citizens of this town. It is not too much to say that the Citizens' Union would have called such a meeting even if the Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union of the Tenth Assembly district had not given the word. Indeed, the citizens would have called themselves together in mass meeting, even if the alarum had not been sounded by the constables of civic virtue.

Where shall the mass meeting be held! What Field of MARS is big enough to hold the rallying soldiers, the chevaliers of civic virtue? What verge and space are ample enough to contain these illimitable armies of the champions of non-partisanship?

With bowed heads do we approach these high matters. Yet a holy conviction must not be betrayed. Even to the unregenerate, worthy cogitations may occur. The mass meeting of the citizens of New York, anxious to emphasize the principles of the Citizens' Union, must meet in room 22, Cooper Union, and be reviewed by the Licentiate Don HALLELUJAH RAINSFORD, in the absence of Don QUIXOTE's niece.

How Children Should Be Taught to Spell.

We have had occasion from time to time o direct attention to the proposed solutions of certain American educational problems published in the Forum by Dr. J. M. RICE. In the June number of that review he sets forth in an article called "The Futility of the Spelling Grind" the results of 33,000 spelling tests, to which as many school children have been subjected for the purpose of showing what teachers are now able That is straightforward, and so far it is to accomplish, and how the methods of

> The first questions as to which light was sought from the data secured, have to do with the influence of age, nationality, heredity, and environment upon the ability seem fairly deducible from the spelling tests are certainly paradoxical; for example, of the figures shown in a majority of instances the results were in favor of the younger pupils. In the author's opinion this may be accounted for by the fact that the younger children in a class are frequently the brighter and the more mature intellectually, having overtaken the older pupils by virtue of these very characterisics. A comparison of the results obtained from the children of the foreign element of our population with those secured from the American element, proves that the influence of nationality on spelling is nil. The percentages of merit, where not identical, are slightly in favor of the foreign element, As the excellent spelling so frequently exhibited on the part of the children of foreigners evidently cannot be regarded as the perpetuation of a family trait, the influence of heredity on spelling is also put down as immaterial. In another table the effect of environment is shown, the results secured from children of unskilled laborers, whose home surroundings are presumably unfa vorable, being compared with the results obtained from all the classes of children examined. Here, again, strange as it may seem, the percentages were practically equal, thus indicating that home environment exerts apparently as little influence on spelling as do the other factors tests we find that the results of instruction in spelling are not sensibly modified by conditions over which the teacher has no control, Dr. RICE submits cess and failure are to be sought among the elements brought into play by the teacher. The most important of these are said to be, first, the amount of time devoted to spelling; secondly, the methods of teaching the subject, and thirdly, the selection of words.

After a careful analysis of the data collected by him, Dr. RICE arrives at the following conclusions with regard to the part which the teacher should play in promoting the ability of pupils to spell: Among the questions bearing on this subject which have given rise to endless discussion, may be mentioned the value of oral as compared their whole strength in rescuing the Demo- with written spelling, and, again, the query

whether in written spelling the words of the lessons should be placed in sentences or in columns. With respect to both of these Inquiries the results of 33,000 tests were indecisive. Concerning, therefore, oral and written, column and sentence spelling, Dr. RICE says only this: that the wise teacher will acquaint himself with as many methods and devices as possible, and change from one to the other in order to relieve the tedium and to meet the needs of individual children. In regard to another matter, the deduction drawn from the figures is distinct and peremptory: It is this: that under no circumstances should more than fifteen minutes daily be given to spelling. Whatever benefit the pupils can receive from their instruction in spelling, will be obtained within this period. In the third place, Dr. RICE would recommend that the words given out for spelling be carefully graded, not only with regard to orthographical difficulties, but in accordance with the vocabulary of the child as well. In this way, the course in spelling might be made as systematically progressive as are the courses in other subjects. Stress is also laid on the importance of giving precedence to common words, while leaving technical and unusual words to be taught incidentally. By excluding words of the latter classes, the course would be materially abridged, and the chances of producing good practical spellers proportionately increased. Lastly, in Dr. RICE's opinion, the spelling course should be further abridged by excluding words that contain no catch, that is, words which naturally spell themselves. Dr. Ricz's researches on this point indicate that more than half of the common words belong to this category, and,

consequently, need not be studied. The ideal ground, then, to be covered in spelling, would be represented by a carefully graded list of the common words most liable to be misspelled. The number of words in this list, as estimated by Dr. RICE, is between six and seven thousand. When the words to be spelled have been picked out, the next step is a systematic treatment of the difficulties. Here, again, the work is open to simplification by separating the words that may be learned collectively from those which must be mastered individually. Of course, the words that can be acquired collectively are those to which the so-called rules or generalizations of spelling apply. In some instances, the exceptions are so numerous as to rob the rules of value; nevertheless a few of them are trustworthy, at least for practical purposes. As even these few rules govern thousands of words, it is plainly less burdensome to master them than to memorize such words individually. Among these rules two are singled out as singularly comprehensive. These, in Dr. Rice's judgment, should be taught year after year until applied automatically. They are: first, the rule as to the doubling of the consonant in participles, as in run-running; and, secondly, the rule concerning the dropping of the final e in participles, as in bake-baking. It appears that out of 252 pupils in the fourth school year, whose papers were examined In reference to this point, running was misspelled by ninety-four and baking by sixtynine. That, as spelling is now taught, little advantage is taken of rules is manifest from the fact that about as many errors were made in words governed by rules as in

those to which they did not apply. The words that must be studied individually are naturally those in which no clue is given to the orthography either by sounds or rules. Dr. RICE holds that the best that we can do with such words, until our spelling is reformed, is to bring them to the notice of the child and trust to chance for the results. He would suggest, however, a separate list of those puzzling small words which, though constantly used in writing, are yet frequently misspelled. It seems that, even in the highest grammar school grade, a considerable number of pupils will write dose for does, who's for whose, there for their, to for two, &c. Such a list, however, as is recommended need not include more than 150 or 200 words. As these perplexing little words cannot be too often ought to the attention of children, the drill should be begun as early as possible and continued throughout the school course.

The Last Throes of a Buccaneer.

The troubles and struggles of Spain within the past twenty or thirty years have far surpassed those of any other country in Europe, or, we may say, in the world. Thirty years ago the Spanish naval vessels and troops that had been engaged in hostilities with Peru and Chili, returned to Spain after an unsuccessful war for the possession of the Chincha islands, during which the Spanish Admiral committed sulcide, and the Spanish fleet was driven from Peruvian waters, and the city of Valparaiso was bombarded, with dishonor to Spain, and peace was at last gained, after years of fighting, through the mediation of the Government of the United States.

While yet that conflict was going on, civil war broke out in Spain, and one insurrection followed another for a period of three years, until the royal army suffered a serious defeat, which was followed by the flight of Queen ISABELLA II. from her distracted kingdom. Before the end of that year (1868) the war of Cuba against Spain, which lasted for ten years, broke out. Under the regency established by SERRANO, there were other insurrections in Spain. Then came the troubles over the choice of a King, followed by the Franco-German war, and ending in the crowning of an Italian prince, whose brief and stormy reign closed with his abdication. This was followed by the sanguinary Carlist insurrection, during which Don CARLOS proclaimed himself King, but failed to maintain his royal authority on the battle field. Next came (1873) the proclamation by the Cortes of a democratic federal republic, in which Senor PI Y MARGALL, now an advocate of the liberation of Cuba, was the first head of the executive power After six weeks he was replaced by SALabove mentioned. If, then, from 33,000 MERON, who, in less than two months, was succeeded by CASTELAR, under whose administration all Spain was shaken by insurrections of the intransigentes and the Carlists, in which atrocities of the that it must follow that the causes of suc- frightful kind that characterize many Spanish wars were perpetrated. In four months CASTELAR resigned his office, having found it impossible to carry on the Government. Next came the dispersion of the Cortes by an armed force and the die tatorship of Marshal SERRANO, which lasted for a year, or until ALFONSO XII., who had been proclaimed King by the army, ascended the throne. He took the field against the Carlists, with whom he had hard experiences during his troubled reign of eleven years until his death in 1885. Next came the regency, under which Spain now exists, and may possibly exist until Alronso XIII, reaches his

majority. During the eleven years of this regency the Carlists and others have constantly threatened the throne, and within the past two and a half years Spain has had on her hands the revolution in Cuba and the insurrection in the Philippines.

It is a story of ruin and madness. Not another country of Europe has had such a record of domestic and foreign broils in this generation. Nearly a quarter of a million of Spanish troops are now on a war footing in Cuba and the Philippines, and the Spanish Government is staggering under difficulties at home. It looks as though the old kingdom, which gained power as a

buccaneer, were in its last throes. We have spoken only of Spain's experi ences in this generation. Her record for the previous generations of the nineteenth century, during which she fought disastrous wars in Spanish-America and in Europe, besides civil wars, was not less boisterous and bloody. She has hardly ever had any rest from war. She has come out of every war in worse condition than she was in at the beginning of it. She has lost more by her wars within our century than any other European power ever lost. In every war, including the one which now exists in Cuba, her arms have suffered disgrace by the abominable misconduct of her troops. She has been as cruel as the worst of the old-time buccaneers of the Spanish main.

Her record in the last century was hardly less bloody and shameful than it has been in this, or than it was in the two centuries before the last, during her career of conquest. Other powers of Europe have fre quently enjoyed advantageous periods of peace. For Spain, there has hardly ever been an end to war.

At this time the unhappy kingdom is in spasms. Don Carlos and his heir are watching the tumult, and though the royal pretender promised last year that he would not break out till the opportune hour struck, that hour may strike without his assistance. The intransigentes, too, have traditions that are yet influential. The Cubans, likewise, have a purpose that they will never surrender. The insur gents of the Philippines are not yet crushed. Seflor PI Y MARGALL, who was the first President of the executive power in the republic of 1873, still lives, and is the editor

of El Nuevo Regimen. Perhaps the very best thing for Spain, under existing circumstances, would be the coming to the front of Marshal MARTINEZ CAMPOS as dictator during the adjournment of the Cortes. He has had experience in dictatorship; it was he who, at the head of his army, issued the pronunciamento of 1875, which brought the Bourbon dynasty back to Spain; it was he who received the credit for Spanish success in the last Cuban war; it was he who held command for Spain during the first year of the present war in Cuba; it was to him that the Queen Regent of Spain sent for counsel last week.

Possibly Marshal Martinez Campos may have come to the conclusion that the Bourbons whom he helped to restore have proved a failure; and possibly he may have formed the opinion that Cuba cannot be conquered by Spain. Were he again in possession of such dictatorial power as he has exercised at times in the past, there would be hope for a more liberal Government in Spain; and perhaps there might be a hope for the withdrawal of the Spanish army from Cuba. We have no doubt that the American Government would find it far more agreeable, if not profitable, to enter into negotiations with the veteran Marshal than with such obstructionists and dunces as Canovas or Sagasta.

A Negligible Quantity.

A fool despatch sent from Washington to the Evening Post communicates this want

"One of the most encouraging signs of a soundmoney victory in 1900 is found in the arrogance of the Populists. The Middle-of-the-Road men will have a convention at Nashville on July 4, and delegates | bave expressed such views openly. I recall as havfrom this city are getting ready to attend. Their pre. ing come under my own observation the Rev. Dr. valling idea is that in another election the mistake of Momerie, the Rev. Dr. Haweis, and Prof. Jowett, all allowing the Democrats to take the lead should not The delegates from non-voting Washing-

ton to the crank exhibition at Nashville will be exactly as important as the exhibition itself. The principal Middle-of-the-Road Populist is the Hon, THOMAS EVER-GREEN WATSON, the bronze-headed, dancing dervish of Thomson, Ga. THOMAS was never in better voice than at present, but he has about as much political authority and influence as a dodo. His most recent emanation is a sort of pronunciamento of adherence to that sage and tolerant institution, the A. P. A. He is a growing man; that is, he is growing further into the ground every week. The next most eminent Middle-of-the-Road Populist is the Hon. Cyclone Davis of Texas, a statesman some eighty-three inches high but not of corresponding breadth. The Middle-of-the Road Populists are a set of vociferous busybodies, of no importance whatever. In the States in which they are noisiest they do not hold the balance of power, and they do not control anything except their own time. The Democratic party is thoroughly populized in the South and in the West, the only sections where there are Middleof-the-Road Populists enough to make an audible noise. This populized Democracy will profess in 1900 what it professed in 1896. The Middle-of-the-Road Populists are of absolutely no importance. They cannot do anything and they cannot pre vent anything. They are simply a small collection of impracticable and impossible cranks. The main body of the Populista will continue their identification with the Democrats. Why not? They have forced the Democracy to accept their principles.

A perfectly proper scheme has been proposed in the Debs circle for a grand Cooperative Commonwealth, which shall be the evidence that society may be improved by remodelling it on the cooperative plan. All efforts to this end will be watched with interest, notwithstanding experience looks with a good deal of indifference upon them because of their past fail ures. The Topolobampo colony has been a very sorrowful failure, and THE SUN reported within a month the failure of the last notable effort of the sort, that to establish cooperative glass-

works in Carmaux, France. One year ago the assembling of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis was only twelve days off, yet the anti-Platt Republicans were still hopeful that they could bea off the currency issue, which they knew would inure to the benefit of the regular Republican organization, with its firm adherence to the gold standard. They wanted to keep the word gold out of the platform as a means of "downing PLATT." Meantime, the Cleveland Administra tion had waked up to the obvious fact that the silver Democracy would be the masters of the Democratic Convention, and Mr. WHITNEY had been implored to put off an European trip in order to conquer it by political strategy and tempting compromise. The situation is now as it was then. The same Republican faction which was vainly trying to "down PLAT?" then is trying to down him now by the same trickers; by working no less valuly to

keep the Chicago issue out of the campaign which is approaching; but it will be in vain. The Cleveland Democracy is working as hard to the same end. "Ignore the Chicago platform," it entreats Tammany Hall; but that platforn stands and it cannot be ignored. How blind, how feeble, how pitiable these politicians are in their fight against fate and the irresistible tendency of politics.

The court of inquiry at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the case of Ensign STONE has completed its duties, and, though the conclusion has not yet been announced, we are sure it cannot be other than favorable to Mr. STONE. He is a young man of talent and character, and of a distinguished record in the Naval Academy. His misfortune appears to be falling in love with the daughter of a family whose older members have not rightly appreciated his intellectual and personal value. We can well understand the jealous care with which the social and official reputation of the navy is guarded by its superior authorities, and when the decision of the court of inquiry in this case is made public we are sure that the accusers of Mr. STONE will be unable to attribute their disappointment to anything but the intrinsic weakness of their case. They would have been wiser had they not forced it upon the public attention.

In all our experience we have not known a political diversion so silly and at the same time o pregnant with the possibilities of vicious and unfortunate results as the Citizens' Union. They are trying to run the great public machine with the same sort of understanding and competence with which a pack of children would undertake to run a steam engine,

THE MEROJC COL. SHAW.

Asserted That His Body Was Sent Sorth and Not Buried "With His Nirgers."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: According to statements made by Mr. William Bridge, a member f the Capital City Club, Atlanta, Ga., the body of Col. Robert Gould Shaw was recovered and shipped North. This sentleman informed me that he tumped ered the remains, and conveyed the corpse to

My informant, who is a native of Maine, and who knew Shaw, was an officer in the Confederate army and, for the reason that he was a New England Gen Beauregard commissioned him to care for the

long of Col Shaw, who was well known by several Confederate officers, who had known him as a member of the Seventh Regiment.

As every ante-bellum Northern or Southern militiaman knows, the famous New York "Seventh" was always popular in the South especially after it experted the remains of President Mouros to Richmond. This affectionate regard for the hobble regiment which every New Yorker loves was not implied by the war. The "Johnnies" were always ready to share their corn dedgers and canteen with any Seventh man who fell into their hands, and so when death struck down Col. Shaw his remains were cared for because he was a "Seventh" man.

The Rev. John Johnson, rector of St. Philip's Church, Charleston, says in an account of the battles around Charleston, says in an account of the battles around Charleston, where he was Chief of Engineers, C.S.A., that the remains of Col. Shaw were sent North. The report that a Confederate officer said We buried him with his niggers," is probably an invention of some Massachusetts soldier.

Mr. Peerce's informant was wholly incorrect.

Mr. Pearce's informant was wholly incorrect. Fort Wagner, and has since been washed away y the sea, together with the bodies of the other soldiers buried there. As for the regard of the Southerners for Col. Shaw as a Seventh Regiment man, it is enough to say that any good eeling that may have existed toward him as a Seventh man was more than counterbalanced by the ill feeling existing toward all officers and men of negro regiments.

American Citizens All !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Inasmuch as there are no classes in this country, it is of course always unpleasant to hear anybody speak of the working classes; but about as bad are the various phrases which include the word humble. For example: Humble citizen; humble wage earner; the humblest of our fellow

ble wage carrier; the humblest of our fellow citizens; and so on.

Whew! How tired they make me! Said, maybe—very likely—by the best meaning people in the world, too, out it is incomprehensible that anybody should say them. The "humble" people are the people, or the great majority of them. They pay vastly the greater part of the taxes, they flight for their country, and die for it if need be, and they are not humble.

Humble wage earner! Dear! Dear! Dear! What a name for an American citizen!

NEW YORK, June 4. JONATHAN STAYBOLT.

Unitarianism in the Anglican Church TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the recent criticism of Dr. Savage in your columns for repeating what he said had been told him by a cler gyman of the Church of England in regard to the growth of Unitarianism in that church it is a wellknown fact that a number of Anglican clergymen men of the highest distinction, nor has any one of them been prosecuted or persecuted. Yours truly, WASHINGTON, June 4.

A Defender of Dogs. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Please allow me pace to express not only my own feeling, but also hat of hundreds who own fine pet dogs, by saying that any one who would poison a neighbor's dog would not hesitate to throw a dynamite bomb at

person at slight provocation or kick a child for play-ing in front of his door.
Your correspondent, "Anti-Canton" person at slight provocation or kick a child for playing in front of his door.

Your correspondent, "Anti-Canine," says dogs are a nuisance in a city like New York. Perhaps some are, but I know many dogs not half the nuisance some people are. A well-trained dog will not bite or amony any neighbor. The time will never come when dogs will be excluded from this city any more than such cranks as "Anti-Canine." I would wager a nickel that the dogs are not half the nuisance to the community at large that that writer is. As for disengaged young women and old women being the only once attached to dogs, it is simply not true. There are as many men with as strong attachment for them, who would night to defend them from harm, and would sooner trust their dogs than the dog-haters.

A lover of ALL Four-Leaged Dogs.

Salvation Army Methods Commended. To the Kniton of The Sun-Sir: If the writer o he letter about dervishes had simply stopped to think a few minutes before penning the word. I am sure he would never have characterized as biasphemous the choruses sung by Salvationists. In what mous the choruses sung by Salvationists. In what part of the Bible is there a word against the use of secular missic for sacred words? When I reflect on the good that has been done by these peculiar methods of the Salvation Army, how men and women have been attracted and reformed who could not have been reached in the ordinary church way, it almost seems as if the blasphemous people were those who condemned a work so blessed by God. I infer that the writer of whom I speak is a professing Christian. Oh. Let us who profess to be Christ's followers show the Christian virtue, charity!

E. H. TKALL.

NEW YORK, June 1.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will not The Sun take up the question of Brakes on Bicycles? A law should be immediately passed furcing every rider to have a good, serviceable hand brake. Most of us have have a good, serviceable hand brake. Most of us have children or women relatives riding who need protection from the reckless rider or scorcher whose excuse is be couldn't stop his which, and as a result some one is mainted for life.

As an old rider of some twelve years' experience, I know that a properly adjusted hand brake would avoid fully seventy-five per cent, of the secidents. The list of accidents given in The Sur, if added to those hot known, might bring a strong, sensible law forcing this great necessity: A hand brake which enables one to use it and at the same time see ahead all the time.

Pigeon Toes and Dull Paces.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS -Sir! For the four or five years I have lived in New York city 1 have been ob-serving things which I have also observed elsewhere. to wit, that in walking about the streets, and see to wit, that in walking about the streets, and seeing women also walking, every woman who is pigeou-toed has a more or less stupid countenance and her walk loss spry than if otherwise. Now I would like to sak Tur. Sys scientist why this is so and if there is any particular relation like that between the head and the feet. I have noticed the same thing in chidren, boys and girls, but I have not noticed men enough to come to a conclusion, though I do not see why they should be different. Can Tur. Syn explain this phenomena?

Hanker, June 2.

Four Thousand Applications for 140 Places.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. WARRINGTON, June 2 .- Over four thousand applica dons have been filed in the State Department for consular posts. The number of such appointments at the disposal of the President is in the neighborhood of 140. Many of these places are undestrable, and very few applications have been put in for them Nearly all the applicants are after the good places, of which there are less than fifty.

Eastly Holds the First Place.

From the Puncautaiency Spirit. THE BUN easily holds the first place as the brightest, nost carefully edited, and altogether respectable newspaper in this country. Excepting, of cour

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The weather of Memorial Day was damp and ment was loft out entirely, but later on the .. began to shine, the bands to play, business and cart loads of flowers to assert themseives, and the flags, although at half must, to straighten themselves out in the breeze. Crowds of profile crossed the ferries on route for the Gravesend course, where waterproofs and india rubbers took the place of smart raiment, and a "next" horse won properly the great handleap race.

There were parties to Tuxedo, Meadowhron and the country clubs, but the links ware heavy for golfing, and only Baltuarol furnished any very exciting games. This Jersey club, by the way, is increasing rapidly in popularity, and Is even running its great rival Morristown very close in the excellence of its members, play, and the careful management which secured se much ease and comfort for its patrons.

Wednesday was a field day for weddings, and, among many others, those of Miss Mary Ecclesine and Miss Lily Campbell were the most interesting. Miss Ecclesine was married quietly at home to Mr. Alexander Mercer ! youngest son of the well-known "Archie" Inwhose hospitable house on Staten Island was ever open to his friends a score of years ago, The venerable Mrs. Duncan Pell, grandmother of the bridegroom, was present, and a large delegation of the Pell family, whose ramifications are legion, assembled to honor the occasion.

New Jersey's hills and groves never looked more beautiful than they did when Miss Lily Campbell and Mr. John J. Boyd were united in the Episcopal church at South Orange. The church, which is a beautiful specimen of early English, was wreathed and decked with daisies and buttercups, and the organ played most joy-ously as the bridal party came up the aisle. The bride, who is very chic and dainty, was faultlessly costumed in white satin, with rich pearl lace veil, which had been a gift to her mother on her marriage from her grandmother, the late Mrs. Valentine Mott. An out-of-door recentless on Mr. Campbell's lawn showed off advantageously all the smart summer hats and gowns, and when the bride and her attendants danced a Virginia reel on the grass the golden shadows from the fine old trees made a most picturesque surrounding.

Newport is rapidly filling up, and Bellevue avenue and the ocean drives have lost thety deserted appearance. Making due allowances for those who have gone abroad and will not get ity until after the Queen's jubilee, all the cottages will be occupied by the middle of this month, Among the latest arrivals are Mrs. Brooks det Cutting and her son William, Mr. and Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Miss Winthrop at their Pinard Mrs. Burke-Roche, whose former mother-in-law, Lady Fermov, has recently died in London; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchle. just arrived from the other side, while horses traps, and other forerunners of well-to-do obtagers are coming every day.

seem now to be flying to Paris to escape for a week or two from the glare and glitter of London before the jubilee week comes on. The accounts from the great capital are absolutely bewildering, even to read of. Not a trace is to be seen of the solemn grandeur and dignity which usually envelop it, but crowds, noise, parades, and processions by day and banquets, dances, and receptions by night pervade every street and square, and from the rising of the sun to its rising again on the following day make sleep impossible even for those who take no active part in the functions.

Paris, on the contrary, is very charming just now, as the gloom that followed the recent catastrophe is wearing off, and people are beginning to enjoy themselves in a quiet, rational way, The Gymkhana races, which seem to be a novelty on the other side, although we have had them at Narragansett and other places two or three years ago, were the occasion for a very gay neeting of French notabilities, and coaching is, as usual, very largely to the front in the Ameri can colony. Mrs. Morton and two of her daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. J. W. Minturn, Mrs. James W. Roosevelt, Mr. Center Hitchcock, Mr. Perry Belmont, and Mr. Frank Otis are among those who are scattered about

in the different hotels. The only engagement announced during the week is that of Miss Cornelia Livingston Crosby, daughter of Mrs. Ralston Crosby, to Alfred Duane Pell, a wealthy young man who inherited from his father, the late George W. Pell, a handsome fortune and a valuable collection tiques in silver and bronze. The late Mr. Pell was a brother of Augustus Pell, whose testamentary eccentricities have been lately made known. Mr. Alfred Duane Pell has recently purchased a very big mansion in East Seventr

fourth street, where his bride and his antique will have regal accommodation. The marriage of Miss Fanny Remsen, daughter of the late Robert G. Reinsen, to Mr. Win-field Scott was not, after all, such a very great surprise to her friends, as their engagement had been for a long time an open secret, although not publicly announced. The fact of her ! married at New London, where Mrs. Remsen's summer home is to be, was not in the least as tonishing, as the family had closed their town house and were quite settled in the Pequat colony before the wedding took place. The bridegroom, Mr. Winfield Scott, who bears an illus-

trious name, is the only son of Col. Honey South

who married his cousin Cornelia, second daugh-

ter of Gen. Winfield Scott. He is thus a grand-

son of the great soldier who won his chief laurels

in the Mexican war. Mrs. Henry Scott was s very stately person, with all the beauty and charm that belonged to Gen, Scott's daughters International marriages always call forth an astonishing amount of biographical history, which, as far as this country is concerned, is very rarely correct. For ancestors, although growing nicely in the estimation of Americans, are not yet easy to produce, as we have no Burke or Debrett or Almanach de Gotha to refer to, and many highly respectable people often open their eyes very wide when they read in the public prints who they are and from whom descended. The marriage of Mile. Marie de Rohan-Chabot to Prince Louis Na poleon Murat, which was recently celebrated in Paris, is an instance of this. The intricacies of the Bonaparte family and their intermarriages with our own people as well as with half the royal families of Europe, are quite impossible te follow out, but as the young bridegroom is a grandson of Prince Lucien Murat, who married Miss Frazier of Philadelphia, he may rightfully claim the honor of having American blood in his veins. The bride, however, Mile, Rohan-Chabot, has no connection with this country except what she derives from the marriage of her relative, Count Guy de Rohan, with Mrs. Albert Gallatin, whose maiden name was Zephita Heyward. She was the daughter of Henry Heyward, who never halled from Brook lyn, as has been incorrectly said, nor from any place in the neighborhood of New York. To Heywards were a distinguished family of South Carolins of whom the eldest daughter married the first Francis B. Cutting, and Edward Heyward, the youngest son, fought a duel in the early forties with the late August Belmont, and inflicted the wound which caused Mr.

nurtured and brought up. The death of Mrs. Louis von Hoffman, forme ly Miss Athennis Grimes, recalls to members of the old gay set the beautiful fancy ball that she gave here more than twenty years ago, and also he many dances and dinners over which she and her husband presided in their hospitable ome. Their opera box in the Academy of Music, which was shared by the Heckscher family, was by far the gayest in the prescention, and here Mr. Heckscher's daughters, among the handsomest of whom were the present Mrs. John C. Wilmerding and Mrs. Paulina Lydis, who died last week, held their little court. Mrs. Lydig possessed a rare type of beauty and so much vivacity that she was a favorite wherever she appeared. Her life since her widowhood has been devoted to her son, Mr. Philip M. Lydig, who repaid her devotion by the warmest and most generous affection,

Belmont's life-long lameness. The only member

of the Heyward family now living in this city

is Miss Hannah Heyward, who is a cousin of the

late Countess Guy de Rohan and a niece of the

late Mrs. Otis, by whom she was most tenderly